Terms of the Enquirer.

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2.7 The Enquirer is published DAILY (for the city)
and SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily
Paper, seven dollars per annu m, and at the rate of eight
do lars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For
the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three
pellars for six months, pavable in advance, to be paid in
it office, or remitted by mail, poet paid; or Six Dollars
or annum at the end of the year.

"All dues to this office may be remitted per mail,
"The dail dues to this office may be remitted per mail,
it postage of all titurs being paid by the writers.—
The postage of a lingle letter is scarcely of any account
the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an
attensive business, which operates as a serious tax
con the Editors.)

atensive business, which operates as a serious team of Editors.)

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of streen lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and serry succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—it insertigates a week, twice a week, or three times a week, birty-seven and a half cents.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuations.

, or less, maximum, or less, maximum, or charged fifty dollars for thirty nual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty, and in that proportion for advertisements of a ter length—except Lottery Venders and Auctionwho are charged one hundred dollars (paper in-

hended)

The All Obituaries and Marriages from the country, and the party's hand-writing is unknown at the office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the permaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case to published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore prevent in such a case, in the province pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execution pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execution.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE, AN-NUI FY AND TRUST COMPANY. OFFICE 74 WALNUT STREET, PHILADEL-OFFICE 74 WALNUT STREET, PHILADEL-OFFICE PER-The Company are now prepared to transact business upon the most liberal and advantageous terms. They are authorized by their charter "to make all and every insurance appertaining to life risks, of whatever kind or nature, and to receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and to grant and purchase annunities."—The Company sell annuities and endowments, and act as Trustees for minors and heirs.

1.85 2.07 3.94
50 3.48 3.97 6.03
The premiums are less than in any other Company, and the policies afford greater advantages—for example: A person aged 30 years next birth day, by paying the company 99 cents would secure to his family or heirs glow should he die in one-year; or for \$3 90 he secures to them \$1000, or for \$18 annually for seven years he secures to them \$1000, or for \$18 annually for seven years; or for \$20 40 paid annually during life he secures \$1,000, to be paid when he dies. The insurer securing his own hours, by the difference in amount of premiums from those charged by other offices. For \$49 50 the heirs would receive \$5,000 should he die in one year.

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Paths Culler—Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

-Vice President.

TRUSTEES
Peter Rambo,
Edward C. Markley,
Robert Morrie,
Siephen R. Crawford,
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The subscribers having been appointed Agents for
the above Company for the State of Virginia are prepared to issue policies of Insurance to all persons desirtag to avail themselves of the great advantages it presents for securing to their families or friends a comfortable support after their decease.
Forms of application, and all perticulars, may be had
at their office, on 11th street, next door to the office of
Wellington Goddin, Esq. HALL NEILSON,
JOHN R. D. PAYNE.

Dr. John A. (Curringham, Medical Examiner,
June 30 - 2awd&cly

STEBBINS & ELLIS.

MACHINE Blind, Sash and Door MANUFACTURERS AND GLAZIERS. Next Door to the Virginia Woollen Factory,
RICHMONO, VIRGINIA,
ARE prepared to execute all orders in their line on
reasonable terms, and in a satisfactory manner.
Orders by letter promptly executed, and work war-

VALUABLE GREEN SPRING LAND FOR of Louisa, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest binder, on the premises, on PRIDAY, the lith Jury, I-4s, that valuable Tract of Land belonging the highest binder, on the premises, on Fallax, the highest binder, on the premise, on Fallax, the Rith July, 1-43, that valuable Tract of Land belonging to the Estate of Nathaniel Perkins, deceased. It is bounded by the South Anna River, and others. The Buildings on the land are plain, convenient, comfortable, and in good condition. Besides the dwelling house and all out houses necessary and convenient for a family, there are a store house and several mechanics shops, which rent annually for \$175. Rarely, indeed, is ver such valuable property offered for sale at public action. The land itself was originally good, and is at this time under a high state of improvement, yielding an anundant crop of whatever the farmer or planter may choose to grow on it, and is particularly adapted to the growth of wheat. The tract contains between five and six hundred acres. Location, two miles from

on, the Manager on the farm.

June 20-ctds WM. P. PERKINS, Com'r.

TRUST SALE.

LAND FOR SALE, FOR DISTRIBUTION CEDAR HILL AND SHUTTLEWOOD.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of
Law and Chancery for the county of New Kent,
pronounced on the 23d day of May, 1848, in the cause
pending in said Court, in the name and style of Clopjon and others against Brumley and others, the two before-mentioned Tracts of Land, lying in said county,
of which William Brumley died seized and possessed,
will be offered for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at New Kent Court-house, on the second
Thursday in August, 1848, (being Court day) These
Latates are very valuable, and possess many advantates. Cedar Hill lies on Pamunky river, two miles
above the Court house—nearly the whole of the open
land has been heavily marled—the buildings are all
convenient and in good repair, and tastefully arranged.

Thursday Morning, July 6, 1848.

THE COURSE OF THE WAR. In most of the modern wars of Christendom formal declaration is promulgated, setting forth by proclamation the list of grievances, which have compelled the people to resort to this last mode of redress, the arbitrament of the sword .-No such formal declaration was in this war made, and hence the necessity of looking to events which preceded it, to ascertain the offence which produced it. The expression of a willingness upon the part of Texas, to negotiate or entertain a proposition of union with us was the occasion of strong protests from her minister at Washington Almonie, and to our minister in Mexico from the Mexican Secretary Bocanegra, and was followed by a termination of the armistice thus subsisting with Texas, and a resumption of hostilities, as appears from Wall's order. The consummation of that union led to the immediate withdrawal of the Mexican Minister. Up to the 16th day of March, 1845, the United States and Mexico were occupying the relations of amity and friendship. The first communication which took place beween them after that withdrawal is the letter of Mr. Black to Pena y Pena, under the date of 13th October, 1845, from which we copy as follows :the preceding proposition on the part of the Pre-

The undersigned can assure his excellency that it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction he sees in sident of the United States of America, notwithstanding the preparation for wer on both sides," &c. The reply of Pena y Pena accepts the proposition, and contains the extract already cited under date of 15th October, 1845. On the 31st of the same comes the official declaration that the government of Mexico has suspended her orders of acting hostilities against us to await the result of negotiation. On the 27th of December following, Mr. Slidell writes to Mr. Buchanan: "The command of the division of reserve destined to operate upon the frontiers of Texas was entrusted to General Paredes, and ordered to advance several months since to the line of the Rio Del Norte."-'The force under his command is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000 men, and is said to comprise the most efficient troops of the Republic. On the 30th of the same month Herrera then President of Mexico was by a military revolution displaced, and Paredes installed, and the motive, as declared by the Mexicans themselves, for this was, that Herrera was for peace, Paredes was for war; and this fact is repeated by Herrera himself in a note declining to act as Commissioners to negotiate a peace as late as October 1847. Again, on the 12th day of March. 1846. Castillo v Lanzas, in a note to Slidell, referring to Texas annexation, says: "The Supreme Government, had before hand declared, tha it would look upon such an act as a Casus belli"-War; and as a consequense of this declaration, war was the only recourse of the Mexican find it. Troops had been concentrated upon the every one. The resolution of the Whig party Rio Grande, a point from which Texas could be most successfully attacked; Mexico had declared that war was her determination; our vernment would suspend hostilities to await the issue of that negotiation-all before the march of Taylor; - that General went, declaring that peace was his mission; that he must hold territory until the two governments should adjust it, and, on the 24th day of April, when a force twice his own had been concentrated, he is informed by the Mexican General "hostilities have com-

the annexation of Texas was to Mexico the cause In speaking of the action of the Whig party to the present time we shall be necessarily more duct which has been by them pursued in the legislation of the country, in the arguments adand speeches of the prominent men of the party. The question of annexation was officially presented in the treaty under Mr. Tyler's administration to the Senate. A variety of views was here entertained, tut a majority of the Whig Senators assumed the position that Texas could not And, with the view of meeting this objection, a Senator from Virginia, then at the head of the Committee of Foreign Relations, informs us that upon that subject for forty-five days, to allow a

sue of Texas. The candidate of the Whig party repeatedly avowed himself opposed to annexation, declaring that to annex Texas was equivalent to a declaration of war against Mexico .-That assumption was fully responded to by the whole party, with a few exceptions, in the South. The vote upon the final passage of the resolutions shows how parties then stood-five, and but five Whige having voted for them. Texas was annexed. To delend her from invasion it became to the banks of the Rio Grande. An invasion was attempted and resulted in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May. the 13th of May. The instructions which had been given to General Taylor, authorizing him in the event of any necessity, to call upon the Governors of those States most convenient to the theatre of war for reinforcements, were at the same time communicated, and the fact, that no legislation by Congress, then could possibly be in time to relieve him, was perfectly manifest to every one. Taylor was surrounded on the chosen! The Enquirer, we think, was very have surrende ed or fought his way out. Months must elapse, before a regiment, authorized by Congress, could possibly have been transported that there was not, and could not be the slightest necessity to vote either men or money, with such a view. The Democratic party, conscious of the rectitude of our acts, introduced a bill declaring that the war existed by the act of Mexico, does not consent to be the Whig candidate, but of the United States he has proven himself the and providing ten millions of dollars and fifty Whige, with but 14 exceptions, voted for the bill voted for a bill to prosecute it. They declared Mexico," was false, yet they voted to fix that foul stain upon our national reputation. Congress adjourned. In the spring elections of 1847, a new party you were informed that the American people had solemnly declared a wilful falsehood, the

RICHMOND, VA.

gentlemen by their acts. You can hold a party | responsible only by the acts of its majority. They had in your legislative halls, and bef re y umass meetings, by their crators, and in their cane). War follows annexation. They then say the President has, without necessity, and against the constitution, brought on war. They voted men and money to prosecute that war, thus as they say brought on by a President. We charge them, therefore, without the slightest fear of successful contradiction, from their own positive declarations, with having voted men and money to carry on an unnecessary and unconstitutional war-men and money raised by a bill asserting, as they say, falsehood, and this they have done without a single consideration to justify them .-The excuse alledged was the relief of Taylor and his men; this only consideration could have induced them to vote for that bill on the 13th of May. This is idle and nothing short of an extremely low estimate of your intelligence, would warrant so bold an apology. When that bill whelming force. Did any man in his senses think that any troops provided for in that bill could reach the Rio Grande in time for his relief? Did not every member of Congress know that Taylor would demand from the Go vernors of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi all tomac water to extinguish a raging fire in Richmond, would carry as much plausibility as the 1846, to save Taylor. Before Texas came into our Union they denounced it as war; but you, the people, desired Texas should come in, and that it would be no just cause of war. Some new charge must be made, some new device formed. "Disputed territory" was a glorious theme; and then, as a consequence, the march from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande was the cause of the war." Disputed territory,' suf fice it to say, had never occurred to Mexico. swer the argument. But is it not very singular. that the same party issued no note of warning to their countrymen of the fatal step which the Executive was about to take? Is it not a matter of great surprise, that, placed in high positions to watch and protect, they should have taken no notice whatever of an order issued to our army by the President to invade the territory belonging to a friendly nation? They were informed on the first of December, 1845, as we have before shown you, that Taylor's command was destined to the Rio Grande; and vet not one complaint was made, not one word of warning uttered. These are facts. To what conclusions do they lead? Again we hold it a truism, that negotiation was by its nature at an end, and unnecessary war is war unjust. Necessity alone, in the eye of natural law, can justify a Government. All this occurred before Ge- resort to this last remedy of nations. That neral Taylor marched from Corpus Christi. which is unjust in its commencement cannot be-Save the leter of Lansas, and that was come just in its prosecution. The first blow the day after, if any declaration, however for- begins the fight, and that which is returned in mal can be pointed out more emphatically ex- self defence cannot destroy the wrong done by declares the war unnecessary. National law

we ask you, fellow-citizens, what would an

honest man do? Would he vote new regiments

to invite your sons to go forth and shed inno

cent blood? Would he sing praise to him who

menced." Can an unprejudiced mind doubt that skirts of that people who countenance it. der? Would he plunge his country deeper in this degradation? Would be offer inducements

issue was raised before you, and by the whig

didate, opposed annexation, as war with Mexi- lor's position as an independent candidate for the of 27th June:

was passed, twenty one days had elapsed since Saunders, that General Tay'r said expressly that it was known that Taylor, nearly two thou-sand miles distant, was surrounded by an over-not presend that he had or could empower others the men he might require? To dip from the Po- great political parties, each a component part of vote of men and money on the 13th of May, any pledge; that integrity and honesty of purpose 1846, to save Taylor. Refere Texas came into

That was purely American, and this might an this course Gen. Taylor could not but approve. remarks of the Baltimore Sun (Neutral) of Tues-

"THE CARD OF GEN. TAYLOR'S PRIENDS .- POliticians are likely to be sorely puzzled to ascer-tain the whereabouts of Gen. Taylor at present, column a card which he is said to have authorized and one which he is also said to have writthen, this free people have, been for two years manity; and the blood of the slain, the misery and agony of their friends, all the evils of ra-These are facts. Entertaining such sentiments,

Of one thing the Times may rest assuredviz: The old Whig guard will no recognise and more money to continue this legalized mur- satisfactory platform that Gen. Taylor acknowhas thereby "surrendered" his "independent posiwork of "death?" If he did these things what would you think of him? Yet, it is literally to sus ain his "independent position," there will

money; they have helped your country into this war; they have voted bounties to your soldiers. they are now singing pæns of glory to Taylor. Sooner should they have seen your armies scattered and broken, looked calmly upon the bleaching bones of the lassoed wayfarer, seen without pity the warm heart torn from the bodies of the victims of Democratic misrule than aidthis nation The high behests of party calls, and to advance party, to strike at an Executive, they falsify their own recorded actions, and vilify before the world a glorious and a common he says, "None of the opposition (the Democracy) shall ever get office through any agency of mine." Is this not enough to make honorupon the Sabbath, from adding this statement in a postscript to his article; for we observe that the foreign news from the Battimore Patriot of Saturday evening is duly published in his columns. But we must confess that he had abundant reason for the omission.

[Rickmond Times. their shameless and unprincipled leaders ?

The Columbia Sou h Carolinian sars of Gen.

litical horizon, the interests of the whole union, not of any section, he has shown himself worthy courses was written, and the proofsheet read over by our Senior early on Saturday afternoon, of the coaff lence of the South. The true lovers and the next morning he left for Washington. of the union-the men who love the union for Had the Card of Messrs. Balie Peyton & Co. of the future -lor the blessings which we now enmet the eye of our Senior, he, doubtless, would have made some comments upon it; but certain the world-for the peace, prosperity, and liberty ly not like those which it has pleased the Times that gladden our hearts, must admire Lewis to furnish. We present the postscript which

"We have just got later news, viz: that he consents to be your candidate, and would have withdrawn his name had another candidate been

wise to omit the postscript." We think the Times here out herods its famous In another article we present our "personal peral Saunders in the Whig Convention. That is understood as entertaining his "independent

the Times furnishes for us:

ing he would have satisfied all those willing to he satisfied with truth, that the statement made by the Louisiana Delegation, through Latavette Saunders, in nowise conflicted with Gen Tay-Presidency; that I left him at liberty to adminis-ter the Government according to his own judg-Gentlemen: The following hard appeared in ment; that it reiterated the oft repeated declaration that if another should be nominated he could not with them to continue or to withdraw it, as they

General Taylor no doubt said that it would be the duty of all those who took part in the Convention, to abide by its decision—it is whatevery honest man must say - whereas, the Delegation undertook, very gratuitous'y to state that they would withdraw his name if not naminoted—they and not, however, presume to prefend that they had any authority from the triends of General Taylor all over the nation to do so, but made this equivocal statement, simply as individuals, or as the representatives of those who sent them; and if their Whie brethren were satisfied with the explanation, it was an affair of their own; they could not have been deceived after the declaration of Mr.

to do that which he said he could not do himselt. Taylor has repeatedly declared that he consider-Republic to decide the question at the ballot box; that to him a nomination would be equally as ceptable, whether emanating from either of the that he relied chiefly on them to enable him to | Presidency. preside faithfully over the councils of the nation, if the people should see fit to elect him. To this honest determination he means to adhere stead-

The fact of Gen. Taylor's having approved of the doings of the Louisiana Delegation is a mere matter of course, and does not in any way affect his independent position. Those persons, so far withdraw his name in the event of the nomination of another-their title deeds went no farther;

By Mr. Barker's card it will be seen that Gen-Taylor's position is so far that of an unchanged "ind pendent" one, and that he is as much the candidate of the Native American party as he is of the Whig party, and the "title deeds" of the Abolitionists would be as strong as those of the Whigs or the Natives, if they saw fit to declare him their candilate also. We think the error of the Times is in reasoning to a conclusion that it desires, without having facts to sustain its argument. That the "surrender" of Gen. Taylor to the Whig party is not so unconditional as the Times considers it, will be seen by the following

evidently quite uncertain whether it was him or they that had changed position; most of them, morality declares that the original wrong can-not be made right by repetition. You have ing his answer to letters which have seen writ-ten for an evoluntion relation to the page 1 from, then, this free people have, been for two years nomination. The best plan for all fracties, we waging war wrongfully, according to the doctrine think, would be to wait the General's litter to the or two, as to the probable complexion of the Ge-

true, that this same party have voted men and be enough who will determine that they have been "cheated," to weaken his postion in the

delearing the aborninable Quintuple Treaty filled the hearts of his countrymen with joy, and we are not sure if we have known any other in-"your obedient servant" logic, in construing the stance of the Whigs shaking off their party har-Card of Peyton & Co. into a melting embrace ness and rendering ungrudging praise to a Deof General Taylor into the arms of Whiggery. mocrat, as they did to General Cass, when his able pamphlet against the Quintuple Treaty was views" as to the position in which General received in this country. It his political services Taylor stands in relation to the conduct of Ge. were confined to that one act, there are few in the General Taylor, by the Card of Peyton & Co. the support of their countrymen. In the Senate A CARD.—Mr. Banker stated at the meeting ting against the rights and honor of his country. ing last, that he felt free from the trainmels of His love of country made him an orator, while Abbout Lawrence Secretary of the Treasury, of the United Sales his powers of debate The land is well adapted to the culture of coin, wheat, one-claims, duly submentanced, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come formed and possible for the man indebted to said Estate are requested to come formed and possible for the man indebted to said Estate are requested to come formed and possible for the man indebted to said Estate are requested to come formed and possible for the man indebted to said Estate are requested to come formed and possible for the man indebted to said Estate are requested to come formed and possible for the man indepted to said estate are requested to come formed and possible for the man indepted to the military and that majority hasten to place upon their journal a resolution that James (A-Polk, "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily for the man indepted to the culture of coin, wheat, on the military and its convenient description in the belight portion. He said the convention of the military and its convenient description in the belight portion. He stated in the Delial that he was authorized to say the three said the Convention of the military and there were stand straight, his head being thrown back, with a bold and candid expression. His does not doubt that their description in the possible for the man indions, many thousands in number—(I should extend the majority hasten to both circumstant the glorious old patric great and straight, his head being thrown back, with a bold and candid expression. His does not doubt that their description in the althry, and then it was that the glorious old patric great and straight, his head being thrown back, with a bold and candid expression. His does not doubt that their the great description in the althry and its convenience to marker and straight, his head being thrown back, with a bold and candid expression. His does not doubt that their the great and straight, his head being thrown back, with a bold and candid expression. His does not doubt that their the great and straight, his head of the convenie

lollowing statement in the New Orleans Crescent

the Picayune of the 25th of June, inst: "A CARD -We are authorized by Gen. Tay-lor to say that the course of the Louisiana delewithdraw his name from the canvas; that the people all over the nation had brought his name gation of the Whig Convention, lately assembled lorward without his agency, and it would remain at Philadelphia, meets with his entire, full and

unequivocal approbation. "That he not only never doubted, but never in-timated a doubt that his honor and reputation

were sate in their hands." BALLE PETTON. LOGAN HUNTON. A. C. BULLITT. The high character of those gentlemen affords

sufficient guarantee for the statement therein Col Winthrop, of Col. J. N. Siewart, gentlemen of equally high standing and friends of General

Taylor, are laid before the public. A lew days since, on the return of those gen-tlemen from a visit on the coast, during which time they had an interview with Gen Taylor, thority of the Louisiana Delegation to make the pledges for him which they had made in the Phil-In his replies to the numerous letters address- adelphia Whig Convention-that Judge Saunders was not authorized to declare him an unadthoriy for pledging him to abide by the nomination of the Convention, or any authority to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency, in case he had not been nominated.

That Gen. Taylor adhered to his original in-tention of running as an independent candidate the sovereign people, but that he would not con-sent to adopt the views of the party so nominating, and not as the candidate of either party; that whether Whig or Democrat or subject himself to Gen. Taylor had never written a letter to Mr. any pledge; that integrity and honesty of purpose Clay declaring that in case Mr. Clay was nominated, he (Gen. Taylor) would not run for the

An article was prepared under the dictation of Cols Winthrop and Stewart for publication in the Delta, setting torth the above tacis, which was not published, as Col. Winthrop from some cause had changed his mind as to the propriety of the publication and requested it not to be pub-

Should the above be denied, I am ready to pro duce the proof in support thereof.

W. H. Wilder.

We do not understand Messrs. B. Peyton & Co.'s card as covering the ground that Judge Saunders had authority from General Taylor to make the statement he did in the Whig Convention, but as approving the act which inured to his benefit in receiving the nomination of that Convention. The question at issue was, did General Taylor authorize Judge S. to make the statement referred to ?-and when this question is categorically put, General Taylor answers through Messrs. Peyton & Co, "the course of the Louisiana Delegation of the Whig Convention lately assembled at Philadelphia meets with (my) his entire, full and unequivocal approbation. That he not only never doubted, but never intimated a doubt that [my] his honor and repu-

In connexion with his famous letter to the Editors of the Richmond Republican, it will has "surrendered" at discretion to them. The following is from his letter to the editors of the

"To your inquiries I have respectfully to re "First-That if nominated by the Whig Na

provided I am left free of all pledges, and per mitted to maintain the position of independence of all parties in which the people and my own sense of duty have placed me - otherwise I shall refuse the nomination of any Convention or

"Secondly-I do not design to withdraw my National Convention-and in this connection I beg permission to remark, that the statements which have been so positively made in some o Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whie National ledges himself as their candidate, and that he fer my name to be used," are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written re mark of mine. It has not been my intention at any moment to change my position, or to with draw my name from the canvass, whoever may had most distinguished himself in this infamous of the opinion, that, whether he now melts into be the nominee of the National Convention,

The Whig nomination knocks into fits the "independence of all parties," which has been one of the favorite hobbies of General Taylor; and the position that he here defines for himself poor old General Harrison, are as much an ed a candidate when the Whig Convention met, the Mexicans. It is truly lamentabe, that his it to be understood that he was still in the field laurels should be so tarnished by theselfish and even if Mr. Clay was the nominee. The man factious office seekers, whose conduct but too | who he had but a short time ago said he would ed in this moral treason, to the good name of plainly shows that they have not at heart the prefer seeing President even to himself; and yet honor of the gallant old General. One will he tells Mr. Clay's friends if you do not nomi say that if he is elected, he will confer offices | nate me I will run on my own hook. This is upon Democrats as well as Whigs; but as soon an odd way of consummating an object which as such a declaration cools the "hura for Old was most devoutly desired by General Taylor. Zack' of the office seekers, another listinguish | We suspect the old hero is more of the "politied Whig gets up in a State Convention, and cian" than he confesses to; and at the time he Eut most unfortunately for all our neighbor's ratioci- says there is a letter in the pocket o' a United | was so in love with Mr. Clay, his object was States Senator from General Taylor, in which to insinuate himself into the hearts of Mr. Clay's ly , which, in the end, was to inure to his benefit. by the Whig leaders throwing the "immortal able Whigs cry out, Shame ! shame ! against | Harry of the West" overboard, and leaving him to receive their support for his disinterested-

The thing did not take with the friends of for the office; and they were unwilling to go with their leaders in overthrowing him; and as joy in so ample a degree as to be the envy of him the nomination, nothing was left for the threaten the defeat of the Whig party, unless it We believe the glorious old General well de- abandoned Mr. Clay and took him as their canserves the elequent tribute the South Carolinian | didate. We think Mr. Clay has not only been wronged but outraged by his party; and his long silence leads us to think that he may be some what of the same opinion.

We noticed the arrival of General Wm. O. Butler in New Orleans and we present extracts wise, the Democracy may ever proudly point to the high and exalted private as well as political virtues of our able and talented standard bearers,

From the New Orleans Dalta, June 27. GENERAL WILLIAM O. BUTLER. The Commander-in Chief of our army Mexico, the gallant veteran, General William od Card of Mr. Barker, a leading Taylorite in stood up boldly, soli ary and alone, for the rights O. Butler, arrived yesterday in the steamer Fantalion of Artillery. As soon as it was known friends, a crowd of our citizens eagerly poured into the parlor of the St. Charles, to greet and welcome the universally admired chief, whose elected he should rejoice to see him appoint such men as John C. Cathoun to be Secretary of State, Abbout Lawrence Secretary of the Treasury, the most cordial and graceful welcome. His manner and person are very striking, and strongly remind one of General Jackson, who, in his day, had no superior in this or any other | is a brief sketch: country, in empressement, ease, warmth, and

of Messrs. Balle Peyton & Co, and we find the | ed and modified by that ease and polish which tion of all the duties of hospitalty are calcula ted to impart. There is an off-handedness and

> which we may relate, we trust, without violating our neutrality. A sturdy mechanic who was into duced to the General, grasping his hand with the vigor of party devotion added to the fervor of peral admiration, and looking intently into the G neral's bright eyes, remarked in a strong voice, 'General, you have come tome to give up the command of the greatest army in the world, on-ly to take the Vice Presidency of the greatest nation in the world." The General blushed and remarked that his friend certainly did not unestimate the honors referred to, but he had no doubt he looked with too flattering a view upon his me-

rits and qualifications.

Among others we noticed in the crowd who came to present their respects to the General, were Gov. Johnson, Hon. C. Gayarre, Gen. Gaines, Gen Felix Huston, Lieut, Col. Black and many prominent military and civil gentlemen, both strangers and citizens.

Preparations, we understand, are making to give Gen. Butler a public welcome during his stay in this city. He will remain for about two weeks. Gen. Butler is very popular among our citizens, and we trust his sejourn here may be rendered pleasant and agreeable.

From the New Orleans Commercial Times, June 27. GENERAL BUTLER,

The Commander in Chief of our army in Mexico, arrived here yesterday, in the steamship Fanny. He has left too many recollections in the bosom of Louisiana, ever to tread her soil without meeting the heartlelt gratulations of her children. We confess ourselves under the influence of enthusiassic feeling, in dwelling on the c reer of this well-deserving and time-honored citizen. His career, even from his boyhood, is identified with the brightest passages of his country's history. A hero of two memorable wars, the plains of Chalmette and the streets of Monterey shall ever gloriously wirness for him, when the record of his deeds, as a soldier and a patri or, is sought out by contemporaneous life, or fu-

Gen. Butler comes hither the representativealas! they are now few in number, indeed-of that band of heroes, who, in the day of trial for New Orleans, rushed from the woods and forests of the West to meet the invader, who vainly ima-gined he had the Crescent City within his grasp. 1814-'15-the struggle on the bloody battle-field, in the ourskirts of this great Emporium of the in the outskirts of this great Emporium of the South and West, gave proof of their courage and devotedness, and victory was the meed of their prowess. These are facts that are deeply improvess. These are facts that are deeply important in the grateful memory of Louisiana, and oaks fairly bend before the breath of the multimemorable day, their heartfelt gratitude.

There is a pleasing feature connected with the name and fame of General Butler. Not withstanding the natural virulence of party feeling, and considering the prominent position he now occupies before the country, so high does he stand in the opinion of all that the first Whig party as dissolved; the Whig ship, proud line of vituperation or reproach is yet to be written of him. One distinguished party print, we recollect, openly stated that it was a pity that he was not a Whig.

Perhaps all our readers are not aware that be difficult to clear the old hero's skirts of this eminent citizen, amid war's alarms and nuwhatever facility there may be about the matter by difficult to clear the old hero's skirts of after November next. We publish in another the most glaring inconsistency, and we think merous calls made on him for the public service, many who have been crying out that General has occasionally found time to cultivate the ten, but neither it seems bearing his signature. Taylor never surrenders, will have to admit that flowery paths of literature. Quite accidental-The independent Taylor men are greatly perpiexed, and ye-terday were in a considerable state

Whig speils-seeking "politicians," and that he

ly, an effusion from his pen, written, we presume, years ago, fell into our hands yesterday
in an exchange paper; and it struck us that the present would be a happy occasion to adorn with it the columns of our paper. It will be

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY. men, some Associations, and others at private houses, partock of the lestivities of the day.

The day-break and sun-rise salutes were fired by the Artillery. The Declaration of Independence was read by our worthy fellow-citizen, Dr.

several volunteer companies (accompanied by their guests) marched to their places of dining. Many excellent Toas:s were drunk, which we

MASSACHUSETTS.

This Convention composed of a large and influential portion of the Whigs of the "Old Bay State" came off on Wednesday the 28th inst,-The accounts vary of the numbers present but supposed to be from five to eight thousand. The

"The bester part of the Whigs in this State: the most honest and conscientous of them gene rally speaking, are against the nomination of think that you may set down the majori y of that party as hostile to his election, and ready to adopt be a meeting of the Democracy of Mecklenburg. give their soff ages to some other candidate. It is purpose of ratifying the Baltimore nomination, not possible that General Taylor should obtain and taking such other steps for organization, &c. the popular vote. There must be a majority of as may be deemed expedient.

all the votes, you know, to secure an election by The committee of vigitance for the county is all the voies, you know, to secure an election by the people. If only a plurality be obtained for requested to have a meeting on that day, for the the Taylor electoral ticket, the choice of Presidential electors devolves upon the Legislature.— sub-co-mmittees at the different precincts in the The Legislature will not dare to give the vote of | county, and taking such other measures as may he State to Taylor. Besides, you should remem- appear best calculated to promote success. ber, the members of the Legislature are yet to The "Hon." E. R. Hoar, of Dedham, was cho

sen President of the Convention, who returned his thanks for the honor, and said, in substance, the two great political parties purport to have acted. This assembly is disappointed. Men who deserved the nomination of the Whig party Mr. Clay, as was expected; and, so far from it.

very many of them thought "Old Zack" was right when he spoke of the fitness of Mr. Clay for Massachusetts, is plain-will she abandon her principles to stand by Gen. Taylor, or abandon Gen. Taylor to stand by her principles? One or the other must now be determined upon. no reply to say, that, if we don't elect Gen. Taywill do wrong, it is no reason for us to anticipate

A letter was then read from John G. Palfrey. member of Congress, from Massachusetts, excu sing himself from attending the convention. He said am ing other things, "My judgment and feel-ings emphatically respond to your call." The reading of the letter was followed by three cheers

for Palitey.
The Hon. S. C. Phillips, from the committee on Resolutions, reported in part a resolution approving the conduct of Messrs. Allen, of Wor-cester, and Wilson, of Natick, for their manly and honorable bearing as delegates from the State of Massachusetts, in the late Philadelphia Whig Convention
Messrs. Allen and Wilson then followed in

brief speeches, in which they referred to the late.
Whiz party as a past and extinct institution, and recommended a new party of the North. Mr. Wilson was elequent and acceptable to the audience. He is known here as the learned shoe-maker. He now works at his trade at Natick, where he resides. He has been a member both of the House and of the Senate of Massachuseits, and has just accounted for the discharge

of his duty as a State Delegate to Philadelphia His speech was cheered enthusiastically.

At 4 o'clock P. M., (alternoon session.) Mr. Phillips introduced Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, a delegate to the Whig National Convention from that State, who proceeded to give an account of the abuses practiced upon the North by that body Mr. Phillips then came forward and read the resolutions and address, of which the following

It stated that this Convention, composed as it is of men of various political sects and denomi-

The carriage of the General is that of a gen- | Neither can they support Mr. Cass. He was We noticed in our paper of Tuesday, the card tleman of military precision and bearing, soften- bred and nurtured in New England, and was a pioneer to the free West; he had bartered his much intercourse with the world and a cultiva birth right for power, and was unworthy of the vote of freemen. Taylor had not entitled him-self to the selection. He had refused explicit-ly to be the candidate of the Whig Convention. readiness in the General's responses to the welcomes and compliments of his friends which are
very impressive and pleasing.
We were very much interested by a little incident that occurred during the General's levee,
though now an old man, he has never voted, and
the selection. He had refused explicitly to be the candidate of the Whig Convention.
His prominence before the country is accidental. He has exhibited personal courage and
military skill; no other evidence of power,
though now an old man, he has never voted, and
the selection. He had refused explicitly to be the candidate of the Whig Convention.
His prominence before the country is accidental. He has exhibited personal courage and
military skill; no other evidence of power,
though now an old man, he has never voted, and

has formed no opinion upon the great political questions which have divided the country After discussing the claims of Mr. Clay and the cause of his failure, the address proceeds to state that Mr. Cass has no chance - that the Barnburners of New York, co operating with Martin Van Buren, would insure his defeat.— That if the Whigs are true to themselves they will defeat General Taylor in like manner. The disaffection of the Whigs is attested by the assembling of this multitude, for the purpose of re-organizing a party to resist the advance of slavery and slave legislation. For the purpose it has been wisely proposed to hold a National Convention at Buffalo, in August next. The address recommends to send delegates there, and that the noninee receive the support of Massachusetts. This proposition was received with

Mr. Phillips then read a series of resolutions confirming the uncompromising hostility of Mrssachusetts, to the extension of slavery, and to the support of any President not known to be of the same opinion.

The Worcester correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:
"Among the resolutions read to the Mass Con-

shouts.

vention to Mr. Siephen Phillips, from the commit-tice appointed for the purpose, was one speaking in high terms of the talents of Daniel Webster, and expressing the hope that they would yet be exercised in behalf of the great cause of freedom. It was the last resolution, and the reading of it was interrupted and drowned in strong and loud expressions of dissent and disgust. Cries of "not no!" "he is sold," "he is sold," "we have nothing to do with Webster," burst from the assembled throng. It was proposed, however, that the reso-lation should be read again; it was read and was explained by Mr. Phillips, merely to express a nope that Mr. Webser, it now wrong, would be on the right side at last. With this salvo, the question was taken on all the resolutions at once. They were adopted, but the resolution concern-

ing Webster still seemed to stick in the throats of the people." Joshua R. Giddings, Whig member of Con-gress from the State of Ohio, whose district gave Mr. Clay, at the last election, the overwhelming majority of 5,293 votes over Mr. Polk, (which

Mr. Giddings, for whom the multitude had been impatient all day, came forward after the shouts and clapping had subsided, and spoke for nearly an hour-from 4 to 5 o'clock. He said he had never before been received with such enthuand noble as she once was, has been stranded, and the members of the party are left to carry out their principles in the style which accords best with their consciences. He spoke of the Ohio up their minds to follow principles, not partymeasures, not men. Mr. Giddings said that had been a political opponent of Mr. Van Bu-ren, but he must do him justice. He honored him for his opposition to the annexation of Texrage, patriotism and consistency,

of party; there is a stronger influence in our midst. The Whig party and the Democratic party are This glorious day was duly celebrated by the neither of them strong enough to contend against. citizens of Richmond. A number of gentleset up Cass as the Democratic candidate; it has set up Taylor as the Whig candidate for the Premeans of resisting it at once, before it obtains Giddings' speech was begun and closed amidst a

tempest of applauses.

The Convention then adjourned sine die on Thursday evening last. It made no nomination for President, but appointed delegates to attend the Buffalo (N. Y.) Convention, which meets on the 9th of August. Each Congressional District was requested to send delegates.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post,

writing from Worcester says:
"There was a great incrination among the leading men here to nominate Mr. Van Buren at once, but they seem to think it more judicious and courteous to the other States who shall see fit to the question of a candidate open until that time. "Hurrah for Old Rough and Ready, the General

who licked the Mexicans," said an old Hunker of Massachuseus correspondent of the New York | Federal Whiggery, at the meeting on Saturday night. "Hurrah for Cass and Butler," answered a hard-fisted son of Erin, "Hurrah for the Generals who licked the RED COATS; any body can lick the

at the Court House, on July Court day, for the

Married, on Monday, the 31 inst., by the Rev. T. V. Moote, Ggo. M. Johnson, Esq., of Patrick county, to Mrs. REBECCA SEAY, of the county of DIED.

Died, on Monday evening, the 3rd inst., at half past 10 o'clock, in the 53 d year of his age, Da-NIEL S. McCarriny, a native of the county Ker-77. Ireland, but for the last 30 years a resident of this city.

RAILROAD COMPANY. BY resolution of the last annual meeting, the next annual meeting of the Company will be held at Louisa Court House on the 17th July.

An act of the last General Assembly, authorizing the

An act of the last General Assembly, authorizing the incorporation of stock to the amount of \$250 600 into the present Company, to make a road from Gordonsville in the direction of Harrisonburg, will be considered, which, with other important husiness. makes it desirable to have a full meeting.

As usual, a free ticket will be given for that occasion to all stockholders or their proxies.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Treasurer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the county of King William, offers for sale his Plantation, situated therein, upon the West side of the public road leading from the Court-house of said county to Frazer's Ferry, about two miles from the Mattaponi river. It contains 500 acres of land, anout 300 of which, in It contains 500 acres of awamp land, is cleared. The wood cluding 50 acres of awamp land, is cleared. The wood land consists chiefly of red and white oak, cedar and pine, of which last kind three or four thousand cords may be cut from the land, and still leave an abundance of wood for fuel, ye. It is well watered, and has upon it a hed of marl of good quality. The improvements thereon are a comfortable dwelling house, a kitchen, dairy, para, and other necessary houses, all in good order. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as parsons desirous of purchasing such a farm are requested to view the premises, which will be shown them by the subscriber, who resides thereon.

(HRISTOPHER LIPECOMB.

King Wm. co., June 29, 1848.—ctf.

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
1st July, 1818.

THE semi-annual interest due on that part of the public debt, registered on the books of this office, will be paid on application on and after Wednesday, the 5th instant.

KING & QUEEN LAND, containing six or seven I offer for sale my Farm, containing six or seven I hundred acres, st tated in the upper end of the above county, two miles from Bunkirk, and adjoining the lands of Dr. M. G. Fauntieroy, James Smith and others. The improvements consist of a two story brick dwells.